NATIONAL GUARDIAN

the progressive newsweekly

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Jennings Perry

The Lady and the Viper

AT MY house, what with the children's addiction to Hazel, Rivets and the other comics, I do not get to look into my **Saturday Evening Post** till Friday evening, only one day before the given date of publication. That is why I was late learning of the terrible thing that has happened to Dorothy Thompson.

It appears that during the war, innocently and out of greatness of heart, the eminent blond sybil took into her employ, and practically into the bosom of her family, a needy refugee journalist named Hermann Budzislawski, who turns out to have been a snake. This person, who also failed to return some household goods Miss Thompson let him use, now has returned to his homeland and is teaching sociology in the University of Leipzig in the Russian zone. Evidently he is a Communist.

PRIDE TO THE WINDS! Miss Thompson is convinced that this person was a Communist **all the time,** that he was "planted" on her payroll (in a job Miss Thompson created specially for him) to spy on her correspondence, to influence her opinions, and probably to warp or soften the content of her widely-read column. She has gone into print with the sordid tale, at some embarrassment to herself, to warn us all against (1) foreigners, and (2) our own native tendency to discount "red-baiters."

Miss Thompson points out that she was cautioned about her protege by ex-Communists but chose to rely on her own judgment. The whole moral of her piece is that if Dorothy Thompson couldn't tell a Red in her own household for four years, the rest of us need watching over very carefully indeed.

The piece could go for a plug for Whittaker Chambers, the House Un-American Activities Committee or the Atlantic Pact. Its aim, as a case history, is to intrude the spy-scare into every American home. Miss Thompson longs "for a world once again like the world in which I grew up . . . in which one could safely assume fidelity and trust among friends." Who doesn't? But Miss Thompson's complaint about herself is that she has not been suspicious enough. . . .

THE UNSHAKEN READER. Personally, I find nothing in her harrowing experience that gives me the creeps. Miss Thompson has built a salable fame for discerning grandiose Red plots all over the place: I can appreciate her chagrin at the discovery that she had not been able to recognize instantly, by the shape of his breath, the "plant" on her own intimate staff. By her own account Miss Thompson got along with the Budzislawskis for most of their association as "close and pleasant neighbors."

Moreover, whatever the dark "mission" she now suspects her wartime agent of having had, it amounted to nothing: certaintly no one who reads after Miss Thompson has ever detected the "hand of Moscow" in a single line. The amazing part, of course, is that after a four-year exposure at so near a range to Miss Thompson's own tutorial hostility "to every form of class state, conspiratorial politics and totalitarian dictatorship," the villain of the piece should have gone away apparently so unconverted, so unimpressed.

THE OTHER SIDE—OF COURSE. Miss Thompson flagellates herself for having been a "dupe." I think that is theatrical, romantic. She fed the hungry: her heart was right in the first place. Even if her client were as perfidious as she now thinks he was, there was no great damage. He did not subvert her: she did not subvert him. The very least it can add up to is that she kept him out of misch'ef for four years.

I'm not ashamed of her — nor of Ben Franklin's old paper for printing the tale and planning (one must in native fairness assume) to print said Budzislawski's side of it in an early issue.

IN MEMORIAM: ADOLF HITLER

(April 20, 1889 - April 30, 1945)

"Gone But Not Forgotten"

Things are tougher in Germany now than in the old days of Buchenwald and Auschwitz, when SS doctors had live bodies to experiment on. This gay fraeulein shows how Germans are meeting the problems of returning into the democratic fold: they are exhibiting at the German Industry Fair, Radio City, New York, cross-section anatomical models for medical students which have had to be substituted for the real thing. Well, maybe it's only temporary. (See "Bloody Goods," National Roundup, Page 7).

IN THIS ISSUE P.

Atlantic Pact	9
Book reviews	12
Chicago dateline	4
Dollar stretcher	12
John T. McManus	11
Movie reviews	11
Letters to the Editor	2
National roundup	5
Peace conference news	10
Pots and pocketbooks	12
Sports	11
United Nations special	7
Henry A. Wallace	9
Washington—J. B. Stone	4
Max Werner	8
World roundup	7

Behind the strike at City College ...P. 3

Henry A. Wallace: 'What you can do'...P. 9

Vast peace congress meets in Paris ...P. 10

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Vol. I, No. 27 — 178 — APRIL 18, 1949

Better than ever

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Today I saw the name "Jennings Perry" on a periodical I had never heard of. Gambled a dime to see what that old boy is doing now. He's as good as ever—yes, even better. Then I read the rest of it. You're good too; mighty good. Where have you been the last 26 weeks of my life? You have one more regular reader.

T.S.K.

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It wasn't so

NEW YORK, N.Y.

I note that in reporting (April 4) the Natural Science panel of the Cultural Conference just held, GUARDIAN says that there was no comment from the platform to the question as to whether the U.S. would release information on cures for diseases found as a result of its investigations into Bacteriologic Warfare. This is not so. Dr. Theodor Rosebury who led this part of the discussion stated unequivocally that the U.S. had made available information resulting from work on this project. Everyone who attended this panel must have heard this answer to the question from the floor.

F. Morgenstern

Reader Morgenstern is right. GUARDIAN's reporter slipped up on that one. Ed.

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Black Thursday

WASHINGTON, D. C.

George, a friend of mine who is a chimpanzee in the Memphis, Tenn., zoo, has, I think, advanced further than Spinoza, Dr. Ladysmith's monkey whose efforts to spell out "POETRY" with wood blocks were reported by James Dugan in GUARDIAN (April 11).

George has developed a calendar system. He has a seven-day week starting with Thursday, on which day soon after opening time he scratches a mark on his trapeze and places an old cocoanut shell by the first bar of his cage. Every night he moves it forward one bar, then back again when Thursday comes around.

But George still hasn't figured out the why and wherefore of the Thursday phenomenon on which his calendar system is based. The thought processes of the bipeds on the other side of the bars are a continual source of worry to him.

What happens in the Memphis zoo on Thursday? All the bipeds who come to look at George are a different color from those who come the other days. Thursday is "Negroes Only" day; the other six are reserved for palefaces.

Kenneth K. Clarke

Curtain raiser

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

A UP dispatch from New York, published in the **Los Angeles Times** on April 3, attributed to Mr. Churchill these noble sentiments about Russia: "It would make a great difference if they opened their borders and let people come in and go out freely, like other countries."

In the next column appeared an AP story from London with this lead paragraph: "A U.S. Navy veteran demanded tonight that his English Communist bride be admitted to the United States. The State Dept. has said, 'No'."

Which "other countries" was Mr. Churchill referring to?

Lester Cole

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Mene, mene, tekel

TRUCKSVILLE, PA.

I have just read the April 4 issue of the GUARDIAN—and if I never read another liberal paper (heaven forbid!) I shall not forget the satisfaction and revival of hope it has given me. For while all the reactionaries appear to be on top now, the Peace Conference shows that the undercurrent of dissatisfaction against the "powers that be" is rapidly growing. One should feel encouraged and heartened that the greatest and most brilliant minds in the world "see the handwriting on the wall"—that any and all nations, powerful materially but weak in spiritual and mental values, are on their way out.

Esther M. Boston

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Not too close

BIG RAPIDS, MICH.

We have sent the "Iron Curtain Peace Delegates" home. I sincerely hope that these people, both on their arrival and departure, will not have scrutinized the Statue of Liberty too closely—particularly Emma Lazarus' poem "The New Colossus" in the pedestal of the statue, which says:

"Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free. . . ."

Winford Kellum

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Wants Wallace

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

If you ever get well established, I wish you would consider converting the GUARDIAN into magazine form. I think it would sell better on newsstands.

Also, I would like to see Henry Wallace contribute a weekly article. It would serve to make up for the loss of the Wallace column in the **New Republic**, and give us insight as to the development of Progressive thought from the man who is the Party's "common denominator."

John E. Grate

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Be wise—atomize!

IF you are a business man of distinction, you must be worrying about what World War III will do to your operations and your social life. Arthur C. Babson, of Babson's Reports, Boston, has a plan under which you can proceed unatomized with both—if you shop early.

"In case **Old** Boston is bombed," Babson has circularized clients of his Advisory Service Devoted to Protecting Principal—Providing Income—Building Up Capital, "you should have a place in **New** Boston." If enough firms will decide to buy hideout property in this "sleepy town" in New Hampshire, Babson points out, "there could be a Professional and Businessmen's Club House," located "near the police station and fire engine house." Houses there for temporary offices or for storage of papers can still be had for $10,000 to $15,000, and some choice farms are to be had as "emergency war homes."

You should read in Babson's "Twelve Specifications for Selecting a War Emergency Retreat" why New Boston best conforms with his specifications. But anyway—shop early for property in what promises to be "a convenient rendezvous for forward-looking firms."

Cheese it!

LONDON, ENGLAND

No Cockney would ever say the words Joan Rodker put down (GUARDIAN, Feb. 21) as being spoken in answer to the anti-Semitic woman outside the Mosley rally: "Cor blimey, I've a mind to tread on one of your dainty feet with my 16 stone." Any Cockney would say: "Cheese it or I'll put me weight on your plates! (Plates=plates of meat=feet).

I'm a very ordinary working class Cockney. I stands in the gutter and sells second hand books—other times I sits at home to get well (I've a basinfull of war injuries). I say that Joan Rodker's story is not only untrue but does harm. There has always been anti-Semitism in England—and without goodwill there always will be—but it is **not** growing as she says. It gets less and less.

We can't force ourselves to love all—but we can be kinder and more considerate in our treatment of fellow men and so do our own little bit toward peace.

Fred Bason

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Readers: please copy

MOBERLY, MO.

This is to inform you that Sen. James P. Kem (R-Mo.) has answered a letter I sent him opposing the Atlantic Pact and seems to be studying the matter fairly intelligently. I would suggest that it might be well if the GUARDIAN sent him and others a copy of the March 21 issue. I will need my own copy for local use. Mr. Kem is hardly a progressive Senator, but he does take a generally intelligent stand on foreign policy and states he would be extremely cautious about any commitment to go to war.

Rev. David W. Janes

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The hard way

KENOSHA, WIS.

Your courage and perseverance for peace and freedom is certainly the way to build circulation. It may be the hard way, but it pays off in subscriptions that renew year after year. We learned this in the Progressive Party last election and also by the failure of many liberal papers that vacillated.

Bert C. Davis

On our side

SYRACUSE, N.Y.

This letter is directed toward a certain group of individuals who have taken advantage of the free space of this readers' column to smear the GUARDIAN with the now all too common red paint. As a progressive and non-Communist liberal, I approve wholeheartedly of the GUARDIAN in its fight for peace, justice and freedom and in its exposure of the Truman dirty deal. I can find no justification for the accusation that the GUARDIAN has lost its appeal to the great mass of progressives. Indeed it is now the only real champion of the progressive cause in the otherwise barren waste known as the American press.

(Name withheld)

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Big Yankee

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

I have just finished reading "Big Yankee," the biography of Evans F. Carlson, author Michael Blankfort. Through the medium of the GUARDIAN, I wish to urge all readers and their friends to read this magnificent book.

Mrs. Betty Weiss

This is the cover of a new pamphlet published by the Catholic Information Society to win converts. The pamphlet begins: "Guess which is the biggest Church on earth! The Catholic Church. Guess which is the oldest Church on earth! Right. The Catholic Church. There must be something to it. . . ."

What's Thomas a Becket to you?

BACK in the 11th century, when Henry II was king of England and Thomas a Becket was Archbishop of Canterbury, a parish clerk in Canterbury raped a girl and killed her father. Henry demanded that the murderer be turned over to the civil courts. Becket said "No!" A convention called by Henry at the little town of Clarendon passed the Constitutions of Clarendon, under which it was laid down "that churchmen, **accused of any crime, shall be tried in the civil courts.**"

Becket signed the Constitutions against his will; Pope Alexander III refused to ratify them. Called to give an accounting of his revenues, Becket defied the king. He went to France, where he was honored by the Pope and the French king, then returned to England in triumph and threatened with excommunication all the priests who had assisted at Henry's coronation. On a "cooling-off period" in Normandy, Henry burst forth with the famous words: "Will my servants still leave me exposed to the insolence of this ungrateful and imperious priest?"

FOUR of his knights took the hint and Becket became the occupant of that famous tomb in Canterbury Cathedral, a visit to which has been said to work miracles even until our own days.

Henry was so afraid of the Pope that he shut himself up, foodless, in a dark room, for three days and claimed he was innocent of the murder of Becket. In the end he paid penance by being lashed on the bare back at Becket's tomb.

An old story that every English schoolboy learns, yet nine centuries later the same old struggle continues.

"Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God," thunders a Cardinal in St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York. A Pope in Vatican City threatens excommunication to Hungarian court officials who try and sentence a Cardinal (Mindszenty) for a civil offense.

"Wake up, Daddy! You are reading your hometown paper—not an historical novel."

A Catholic lawyer at the Communist trial

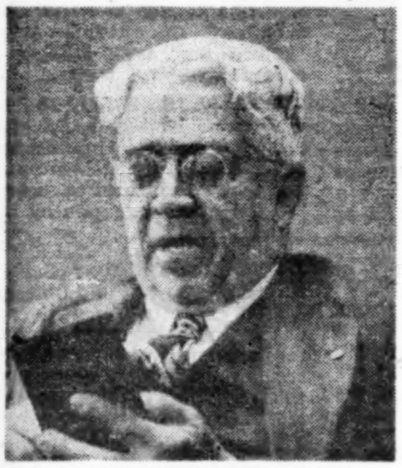
'What the judge is doing has nothing to do with justice'

The author is a Cuban Catholic lawyer who was recently in New York, as one of several delegates from foreign affiliates of the International Assn. of Democratic Lawyers, to observe the trial of U.S. Communist leaders. This is his official report to the IADL.

By Domingo Villamil

HAVANA

NEVER in my life have I suffered as keenly as I did during the sessions I witnessed. My sentiments of justice and decorum were painfully disconcerted by what I heard and saw in Courtroom 110 of the United States Court House in Foley Square from the 22nd to the 26th of March.



DOMINGO VILLAMIL

Judge Harold Medina impressed me as an evidently partial person: a man who is very far from being an ornament of the North American judiciary. He did not seem to me to be fully aware of the concept and the exigencies of justice, and of the awful dignity and the tremendous responsibility of his office before God and before mankind.

I saw him, always, as compliant, gentle and affable towards the prosecutor, and towards the government's witness, Mr. Louis Budenz, as he was prejudiced, ironical and curt towards the defendants. There were moments in the course of the proceedings in which the judge inserted remarks, in very bad taste, which were meant to be funny at the expense of the indicted.

"Motion denied," "objection overruled," were words which fell constantly from the judge's lips during the sessions I witnessed. Anybody could foretell what the ruling would be on every motion made and on every objection raised. To all questions asked by the defendants the prosecutor objected and the judge constantly upheld the objection. But I was especially impressed by the fact that the prosecutor showed himself less inimical towards the defendants than the judge did.

DUE PROCESS? The judge, evidently, has inverted the rule of universal juridical morality which informs the codes of criminal procedure of civilized nations; instead of presuming the innocence of the accused until their guilt has been proved, he presumes their wickedness and their guilt. On this presumption the case is being conducted.

Judge Medina refuses to see that the motions he denies, the objections he overrules and the petitions for reversion he refuses to grant, arise from the intrinsic needs of the defense in view of the bias and sophisms prevalent in the courtroom, and of the partiality and the arbitrariness with which he conducts the case.

In one of the sessions, when a defendant was through with his observations to the jury, the judge immediately addressed himself to the jury in what was in effect a thorough, personal and itemized refutation of what the defendant had said. The prosecutor simply looked on.

REVEALING GRIMACES. I do not know, Sir, if in your State this is due process. In that session the judge denied, together with all the other petitions of the defendants, the petition that Mr. Foster, who was stated to be an authority on Marxism, should be allowed to testify in writing, by means of an affidavit, with regard to certain fundamental points of the Marxist conception.

The judge held that Mr. Foster, even if he was ill, must appear in person if his testimony was needed by the defense. He added with perfect composure that if he did, and the state of his health was thereby impaired, so much the worse for him.

While one of the defendants was endeavoring to explain to the jury what the Marxian philosophy and communism are; the nature of the Communist Party; its immediate, its more remote and its final objectives; the sense in which the technical expression "class struggle" of the Marxian philosophy must be understood, etc., the judge smiled skeptically, and, at times, provokingly; scratched his head like a bewildered man who refuses to be convinced; intercalated irrelevant comments, and made grimaces which revealed the truth of his prepossession, his hostility towards the indicted, and that, as far as he is concerned, these are men condemned a priori.

JUDGE HAROLD R. MEDINA

SICKENED. After having seen and heard all I heard and saw in that courtroom, it is my conviction that the trial is being conducted most unfairly; that there are two prosecutors and no judge at all in that trial—Judge Medina, not a good man, being the most formidable of the two.

This is a mock trial, in which the accused are overwhelmed by the arbitrariness of a man the American people pay to do justice and to bear out the inscription engraved in the facade of the Supreme Court edifice adjoining the United States Court House in Foley Square: "The true administration of Justice is the firmest pillar of Good Government."

What Judge Medina is doing in his courtroom has nothing to do with justice and good government, with decency and humaneness. It sickens the heart and worries the mind of any intelligent and upright man.

This is, Sir, what I feel myself in conscience bound to inform you as the result of my observations in the courtroom.

The C.C.N.Y. student strike

Good man -- but a Jew

FIVE thousand students of the City College of New York went on strike last week, setting up picket lines which they said would be maintained until two professors accused of race bias were suspended, tried on the charges and dismissed if found guilty.

Whatever the outcome of the strike (it was halted on Wednesday for the Easter vacation; picketing will be resumed Tuesday), thousands of young Americans will have received more education in the facts of life during their encampment outside the College than they would have received inside.

GOOD BUT JEWISH. Causes of the strike go back to 1945, when Prof William E. Knickerbocker, romance language dept. chairman, was accused by dept. members of withholding promotions from instructors because they were Jewish. Among other evidence of anti-Semitism, Knickerbocker was said to have withheld from a student a French proficiency medal because "Gurewitch may be an excellent student but he is a Jew."

The other professor involved, economics instructor William C. Davis, was found guilty by a student-faculty investigating committee of segregating Negro and white students in assigning Army Hall dormitory rooms. In a sworn affidavit by students, Davis was quoted as saying: "I'll be glad when we get these niggers out of Army Hall."

Liberal education of CCNY students since the strike began has been in these important fields:

1. The technique of red-baiting and crying "violence."
2. The manipulation of statistics to prove black equals white.
3. That if action and solidarity won't get results, nothing will.

RED RIOT. (1). The strike action was taken by majority vote of 5,833 students at the April 11 evening session, in a referendum conducted by the Student Council. Groups backing the walkout ranged from Young Progressives (admittedly the driving force) to the Young Republican Club. Even College president Dr. Harry N. Wright said it was "erroneous" to call the strike "inspired or directed by Communists or fellow travelers." But most of the press did the traditional job of pinning a red label on the strike.

Picketers, carrying such signs as "Jim Crow Must Go" and "6,000,000 Jewish Dead Are Enough," followed their leaders' instructions to "co-operate with the police" and be "strong but orderly." On the first day four mounted police rode into a crowd of 800 students, pickets were beaten, 18 were arrested. One student, charged with attacking the police, was not a striker at all, but a scab on his way to class.

The violence came from the police. But the Hearst **Journal-American** called it "a brawling battle of 1,500 students against police in a Communist-led demonstration." The **N.Y. Sun**, which according to the college newspaper **Observation Post** didn't even have a reporter or photographer on the scene, called the strike a "riot . . . which got out of hand."

Many students who were "pretty innocent before," said a Negro student veteran, were given "a very good lesson in what the papers do to a number of much more important events than our strike."

DOES IT WORK? (2). The College reported that 67% of the students were back in class April 12. A strike committee spokesman said: "They must have got their figures mixed. Our reports are that 70% are out."

(3.) In a typical stuffy editorial, the **N.Y. Sun** referred to the students' "misguided, unintelligent choice of method" and proposed, as an alternative, "tolerance and charity" and "a forgiving spirit" toward the two professors. Dr. Wright said that to "yield to pressure" would be equivalent to "lynch justice."

But the students knew that for nearly four years every effort short of such a general strike had been made to get action on what they regard as a running sore on the College. Attempts by the College administration and the Board of Higher Education to whitewash Knickerbocker's anti-Semitism had continued, even though last year the N.Y. City Council after its own investigation unanimously found Knickerbocker guilty.

Davis had been removed from his job as administrator of Army Hall, but was retained as economics instructor and given a raise of $1,400 as "compensation."

Four cops and a plain clothesman rush a single picket on the college campus. Roughing up was common.

PATIENT CAMPAIGN. For four years progressive student organizations had carried on the fight to bring the facts to the students and the community. They finally called a sit-down strike last fall.

Some minor concessions were made as a result.

Two weeks ago Judge Delaney, a member of the alumni investigating committee against discrimination, resigned as the committee's chairman, charging President Wright with deliberately sabotaging the committee's work to bring about proceedings against Davis and Knickerbocker.

CONSISTENCY. The student body's desire for removal of the two professors was expressed overwhelmingly, but Pres. Wright ignored it—always on the ground that "due processes of democratic procedure" must be applied.

When it comes to applying these principles to progressive teachers, Dr. Wright sees things rather differently.

He was president when the Rapp-Coudert witch-hunting committee weeded out progressive teachers in the early '40s. Two weeks ago he promised to fire any teacher "guilty" of being a Communist.

The Trenton caravan was told:

'Keep praying—don't demonstrate'

By William A. Reuben

FROM all parts of New Jersey and from five neighboring states, 400 citizens journeyed last Tuesday to Trenton in a caravan organized by the Civil Rights Congress' Committee to Free the Trenton Six. (The six Negroes who have spent a year in the death house awaiting execution for a murder they could not have committed.)

The 400 citizens wanted to see New Jersey's Governor. Alfred E. Driscoll. They were in fullest agreement with Gov. Driscoll's position as expressed some weeks ago when he received a Council Against Intolerance award in New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

On that occasion, Driscoll called for more citizen participation in state-level governmental affairs.

The picket line at Trenton

THAT'S DIFFERENT. They learned that what Gov. Driscoll practices at the State House differs from what he preaches at the Waldorf-Astoria. He was "too busy" to receive their 20-man delegation, including seven ministers, representatives of labor and youth organizations, and relatives of the condemned Six, who had a petition with 30,000 signatures to present.

Moving on to the office of N. J. Attorney General Theodore Parsons, they had greater success. They were kept waiting three hours while Parsons had lunch, but a delegation whittled to five members by state police got in.

Mr. Parsons listened thoughtfully and politely as George Marshall, CRC board chairman and spokesman for the delegation, urged him to take **nolle prosse** action in the Trenton Six case (Article 52 of N. J. Statute empowers the Attorney General to halt criminal proceedings), and dismiss from office for malfeasance Mario H. Volpe, who prosecuted for the state.

NOT IN N. J. "I refuse to overthrow the court system of this state, Mr. Marshall," said Mr. Parsons. The Supreme Court alone, he said, would decide whether the six Negroes were innocent and whether Volpe's actions were unconstitutional.

"Once a grand jury has indicted, a prosecutor must go ahead; the question of guilt or innocence is no longer a matter for him to decide. I'd remove Volpe from office for dereliction of duty, if he recommended **nolle prosse** action in this case. Mr. Rogge knows that only the Supreme Court determines these matters."

(When O. John Rogge, attorney for three of the defendants, was informed of the Attorney General's comment, he told GUARDIAN: "If that's true, New Jersey law is different from federal law and that of 47 other states. Suppose the state received incontrovertible proof that the defendants were innocent? Are they to go ahead and prosecute anyway? The Attorney General's statement is nothing but calculated double talk.")

PRAYER IS BETTER. Mr. Parsons also chatted with Mrs. Emma English, whose son and son-in-law are in the death house, and Rev. I. A. Lawrence, pastor of the Church of God in Christ in Newark.

"Prayers in the church do far more good than public demonstrations," the Attorney General observed. "Keep praying," he said, as the delegation filed out. "The Reverend and sister here have the right idea."

Outside, in front of the gold-domed state capitol, 400 chanting, picketing, leaflet-distributing citizens had a few supplementary ideas about how to win freedom for the Trenton Six.

William L. Patterson of the Civil Rights Congress commented: "We are not unmindful that Gov. Lowell of Massachusetts asked the people to await the decision of the courts in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Those innocent men went to the electric chair."

Chicago dateline

The hunt is on!

By Rod Holmgren

CHICAGO

THE curtain goes up April 18 on Sen. Paul Broyles' witch-hunting party, "investigating subversives" at the U. of Chicago and Roosevelt College. Gov. Adlai Stevenson, admitting he doubted the legality of the investigation, nevertheless refused to veto a $2,500 appropriation to finance it.

U. of C. Chancellor Robert Hutchins and Roosevelt College President Edward Sparling will be among the first witnesses. From Laird Bell, U. of C. Board of Trustees chairman, Broyles has received a request for right to counsel, cross-examination, rebuttal witnesses and open hearings, and for a week's notice as to names of witnesses and the subject matter about which they are to be interrogated.

"We recognize," Bell wrote, "that such a proceeding is an investigation and not a trial. However, unless witnesses are afforded some safeguards the effect . . . may be as damaging as though they were on trial."

HEADWINDS. Broyles' anti-communist bills, hearings on which will begin in the House Judiciary Committee April 20, are running into stiff opposition from all sides.

Progressive Party and Civil Rights Congress delegations will be on hand at Springfield to observe the hearings and lobby against the bills. The daily growing list of Chicago organizations on record against the Broyles bills now includes the Federation of Labor, Industrial Union Council (CIO), Cook Co. Bar Assn., Independent Voters of Illinois (ADA affiliate), NAACP, Rabbinical Assn., American Veterans Committee, Methodist Ministers Council, Unitarian Council, Illinois Education Assn. and the City Club.

Up-the-river Einstein

NATHAN LEOPOLD was 19 when he and Richard Loeb were sent to prison for life in 1924 for the "thrill slaying" of 14-year-old Bobby Franks.

Loeb was slashed to death in a fight with another convict at Joliet State Prison in 1936. The State Division of Correction ruled in 1947 that Leopold could be paroled at the expiration of his minimum time, which would be in 1957.

Last week the Illinois Parole Board heard pleas for commutation of Leopold's sentence immediately, on grounds he was one of 445 convicts who submitted to wartime Army "guinea pig" tests seeking a cure for tropical malaria.

Prof. W. S. Byron, Northwestern University sociologist, compared Leopold's intelligence to that of Albert Einstein, and urged he be returned to society "so the world may gain by his great brain."

IS HE DANGEROUS? State's Attorney Boyle of Chicago argued against freedom for Leopold. He pointed to the recommendation of the sentencing judge, now dead, that the two killers never be admitted to parole.

Leopold was a prize University of Chicago student at the time of the killing. Since his imprisonment, he has organized high school correspondence courses for inmates, learned 10 languages in addition to the dozen he already knew, written a book on birds, and read every book in the prison library at least twice.

The Parole Board will not formulate its recommendation until it interviews Leopold later this month.

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LEGION LIKES IT. At the hearings opened before the House Education Committee on state aid to education in the next two years, the Illinois Chamber of Commerce and American Legion are expected to support the $123,000,000 appropriation which Gov. Stevenson's 7-man educators' commission described as "reasonable." State aid of only $67,000,000 in the last two-year period is generally agreed to have been dangerously inadequate.

Taft-Hartley fight

Labor is scared into action

By John B. Stone

WASHINGTON

WHILE members of Congress were consuming Easter feast at home this week-end, leaders of organized labor were doing some of the most sober thinking of their careers about repeal of the hated Taft-Hartley law.

So grave was the threat of failure that leaders of the warring American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, United Mine Workers of America and International Assn. of Machinists sat down together in the office of Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin. They worked out a common analysis of how the prospects stood in Senate and House.

They came up with this score: In the House, 194 votes for repeal; 201 against; 38 undecided. In the Senate: 41 for repeal; 45 against; 10 undecided.

LONG HARD FIGHT. Though the danger drew together such men as Lewis G. Hines, legislative director for AFL, Arthur Goldberg, general counsel of CIO, and Harvey W. Brown, president of IAM, unity ended there. The conference was kept secret and each group went its own way from there.

Hines and Joseph Keenan, head of Labor's League for Political Education (AFL), took their troubles to President Truman. He promised to swing some votes, including several in Texas (where the labor strategists could count only three) and in North Carolina.

Brown, in a special message to his 1,000,000 members, said: "Before us is a long, hard floor fight . . . Whether the liberal forces in this Congress can muster the votes to carry out the liberal program we had expected remains to be seen. On many issues the 81st Congress is dominated by the same reactionary Republican leaders who led their party to disaster in the 80th Congress. These reactionary Republican leaders have taken in enough reactionary Southern Democrats to block action on a number of important bills."

GIMMICKS. Philip Murray of CIO sent a letter to all member unions urging pressure on Congressmen home for the Easter recess. John L. Lewis, confident his men knew how he feels, said nothing.

The leaders were putting up a brave front, declaring that there is a good chance for victory.

But when the House reconvenes April 25, zero hour will come. The House Rules committee has sent the Lesinski repealer bill to the floor open for any amendments. John S. Wood (D-Ga.), chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee, has a complete substitute ready retaining Taft-Hartley's "best features." Sen. Irving Ives (R-N.Y.) has a "compromise" that would save the worst of Taft-Hartley. And the Republocrats have a lot of votes.

Harvey Brown's message to IAM members concluded: "The average citizen . . . is bright enough to tell his enemies from his friends." Brown. before November, was one of the bitterest enemies of Henry Wallace and the Progressive Party. Time will tell whether he and the others will recognize their friends after the vote is tallied.

ALP women meet

THE newly constituted Women's Division for the N.Y. State American Labor Party has called a Progressive Women's Conference at the Ten Eyck Hotel in Albany for next Saturday, April 23. A minimum of 400 delegates will represent ALP county organizations, trade unions, women's and other participating groups.

Dr. Mary van Kleeck, social scientist and a director of Russell Sage Foundation for 30 years, will be the keynote speaker. Other leading participants will include Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein, principal of Robert Louis Stevenson School in Manhattan and ALP candidate for the Congressional seat left vacant by the death of Rep. Sol Bloom (D-N.Y.); Ruth Young, CIO United Electrical Workers official; Dr. Catherine D. Lealtad, former UNRRA director in China; and Estelle Massey Osborne, N.Y. University teacher and former president of the National Association of Negro Nurses.

Dr. Mary van Kleeck

Two main panels will discuss women in industry and the gathering crises in education, health and welfare. The ALP delegates will elect permanent officers for the ALP Women's Division, now headed provisionally by Mrs. Grace K. Liebman.

NATIONAL ROUNDUP

Truman: 4 Years

IN April, 1945, the newspapers said the Nazis were beaten; the Russians were set to sweep the Japanese from China; the war was almost won. OPA was fighting gamely under fire; there were jobs to be had in war plants; ball players could go back to the game without fear of the draft; Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace was learning to fly an airplane.

The Circus was at Madison Square Garden; the weather was unseasonably cool.

And Franklin D. Roosevelt died at Warm Springs, Ga.

"PRAY FOR ME." At 9 a.m., April 13, 1945, Harry S. Truman seated himself at the desk in the President's oval-shaped office. To reporters he said: "I feel as though the moon and all the stars and all the planets had fallen on me. Boys, if you ever pray, pray for me now." Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said she felt sorry for him.

To Congress the new President said: "Nothing is more essential to the future peace of the world than continued cooperation of the nations which had to muster the force necessary to defeat the conspiracy of the fascist powers to dominate the world. . . . Nothing shall shake our determination to punish the war criminals even though we must pursue them to the ends of the earth."

To the armed forces he said: "The dawn of justice and freedom throughout the world slowly casts its gleam across the horizon."

Progressive Congressman Hugh DeLacy (D-Wash.) commented: "While the voice was not that of President Roosevelt, the words and thinking would have been his."

Saving the world

Last week Harry S. Truman was at the same desk. There were differences in the world and Harry Truman.

The country was feeling the first shock of what many feared was a depression. The Administration had singled out one of the powers which defeated fascism, as the new enemy. Men on the war criminals' list were in high places again in Germany. Congress was considering the rearmament of half the world against the other half. The President had just announced that he "would not hesitate" to drop the atomic bomb again.

Tribune des Nations, Paris

Truman "Help!"

A PLATE OF HAM. On Monday, the eve of his four-year anniversary, reporters gathered in the President's office. For some photographers' shots he grinned cheerfully; for some he sat grimly. Roses and iris decked his desk.

On Tuesday Sen. J. Howard McGrath, chairman of the National Democratic Committee gave a buffet luncheon for the President in a committee room in the Capitol. It was jammed with representatives, senators, officials high and low, the press and Francis Cardinal Spellman. The President, balancing his plate of ham, turkey and potato salad (he declined the shrimps), chatted longest and most earnestly with Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio).

Later, when newsmen pressed the Republican chief for details, he smilingly revealed that he and the President had only swapped stories about the decrepit White House in which Taft had lived as a boy and which Truman now occupied.

Herblock in Washington Post

CONFIDENCE. The President, grown jaunty with the worsening of the times, said that two years ago his doctrine of containing communism saved the world. (During those two years Communists, working with other popular forces, have won in China and fought U.S.-supported royalists to a standstill in Greece; and Herbert Hoover has admitted that the "danger of aggression" emergency, by which Truman justified the launching of his policy, was based on faulty intelligence about Russian moves).

Two years from now, the President said, 380,000,000 Europeans would be rehabilitated and would face the future confidently. He smiled but did not explain the meaning of his figure, which apparently included everyone in Europe except the Russians.

Fatigue

On at least one of the President's lieutenants in the campaign to save the world, the four years had borne more heavily than they seemed to have done on the Chief.

James V. Forrestal, until three weeks ago Secretary of Defense, came from the firm of Dillon Read to the Navy Department in 1940. He became Secretary of the Navy in 1944. Two years later, he made plans to keep a fleet of 319 warships ready "for instant action." Grimly he counseled the President that only a system of U.S. naval bases ringing the world could give security. He dispatched warships to the Mediterranean and elsewhere and proclaimed they were there to implement U.S. foreign policy.

He presided at the atomic tests at Bikini Atoll. As Secretary of Defense he advocated planting guns and planes everywhere and always pointed at Russia.

He fostered the cold war and apparently succumbed to it. Last week Drew Pearson revealed that recently the former Secretary was staying at the home of W. Averill Harriman. One night, said Pearson, Forrestal ran from his room clad in his pajamas, and announced that the Red Army had invaded U.S.

PAJAMA POLICIES. His friends met and pledged themselves to secrecy. Pearson felt it his duty to tell; and suggested that policies formulated by Forrestal might now be reviewed in the light of his health.

Forrestal, himself, was in Bethesda Naval Hospital in Washington and had been there since April 2. Authorities admitted his trouble was more than physical and termed it "battle fatigue." Forrestal served his last tour of combat duty as a naval lieutenant in 1918.

Meanwhile Forrestal policies for "defense" were being soberly considered by Congress.

271 to 1

LAST Wednesday the House of Representatives approved the largest peacetime arms bill in the history of this nation after some of the toughest war talk by any legislator. During debate on the measure Rep. Clarence Cannon (D-Mo.) rose and said:

"In the first three weeks of the war we must make the atomic bomb pulverize every military center in Russia. . . . With the signing of the Atlantic Treaty we have the bases, and all we need now are the planes to deliver the bombs."

Such bluntness made some Congressmen wince, but when the vote came on the $15,905,416,000 Army-Navy-Air Force appropriation it was approved, 271 to 1. The lone nay vote was cast by Rep. Vito Marcantonio. (ALP-N.Y.).

The measure gave the military $631,-252,000 more than President Truman had requested and would boost the Air Force from 48 groups, as he recommended, to 58 groups. An effort to get an additional $300,000,000 for Navy air power was defeated with the argument that it takes land-based planes to carry the atom bomb to Moscow.

The appropriation provides for a military establishment of 2,539,807 persons, 1,616,544 of them in uniform.

The House Appropriations Committee had recommended the measure on the grounds of "economy, efficiency and security." On Thursday the President admitted the government would run $1,000,000,000 into the red.

HOOVER STAGGERED. Two days earlier Herbert Hoover, as head of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, criticized the "staggering waste" of the armed forces. He told the Senate Armed Forces Committee that the military was needlessly squandering up to $1,500,000,000 a year and warned of present arms costs "seriously imperiling the economy of the country."

Army Secretary Royall disagreed, said some of Hoover's examples of padding were "totally incorrect." But Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson told a press conference that he agreed with Hoover and would ask Congress to revise military budget procedure.

Bomb-of-the-week club

Apparently there are plenty of atom bombs available. An article in **The Armed Forces Chemical Journal** estimated that the U.S. now has between 100 and 200 bombs, and is producing them at the rate of one a week. The House Appropriations Committee had already approved a sum of $1,090,-120,397 for atom bomb development after hearing reports of great advances.

More arms spending was in the offing. Secretary of State Dean Acheson announced that he assured eight of the Atlantic Pact powers that he would support demands in Congress to arm them with U.S. cash and weapons. Unofficial estimates of the cost of this program: $2,000,000,000.

ERP AS ORDERED. Although the Senate debated it bitterly for 13 days and the House wrangled for four days, the Administration last week got its Economic Recovery Program practically as requested. On Thursday a joint Senate-House conference committee ironed out differences and came up with an appropriation of $5,580,000,000, the exact amount asked. Only difference was an item of $150,000,000 requested for future contracting; this was replaced by an identical figure to guarantee profits for American investments in European recovery projects.

Farm hopes

During the week the House Agriculture Committee began hearings on the Administration's new farm program announced last week by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan. Although farm organizations were quick to endorse the plan, which would let farm products find their own level on the market but keep farm income up with direct federal payments, opposition to it was developing. Sen. George Aiken (R-Vt.) said: "It would be controlled economy with a vengeance."

Others spoke of "regimentation." But the key question of how much it would cost, couldn't be answered yet. Brannan said he didn't know; his department was still working that out. As with all plans to maintain high farm income, the worth of this one would be determined by the size of the appropriation to implement it.

BI-PARTISAN HOUSES. On Thursday the Senate called up for debate a housing bill that would provide for construction of 810,000 public housing units during the next six years. This is short of the figure the President had asked: 1,050,000 units in the next seven years. The present bill is a bipartisan "compromise" sponsored by eleven Republicans and eleven Democrats. Even this bill will be bitterly opposed. Sens. Cain (R-Wash.) and Bricker (R-Ohio) have offered an anti-

(Continued on Page 6)

NATIONAL ROUNDUP

segregation amendment to it, a move which, it is claimed by civil rights proponents, is actually intended to defeat the entire bill.

CVA. As Congress prepared to go into the Easter recess it received a lengthy special message from the President calling for the establishment of a Columbia Valley Authority similar to TVA. "Properly developed and conserved," he said, "the resources of the Columbia Valley region can furnish enormous benefits to the people living there and to the nation as a whole."

4-way test in N.Y.

The race to fill the Congressional seat of the late Sol Bloom (D-N.Y.) will have four entries by May 17, when the special election is scheduled.

Dr. Annette Rubinstein, educator, was designated last week by the American Labor Party. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., turned down by the Democrats, will run under a freshly-formed "Four Freedoms" party. He will also be backed by the Liberal Party. Tammany last week picked Justice Benjamin Shalleck; Republicans were still combing the field for a candidate.

The ALP took hope from gains in Michigan, where a Progressive Party candidate for Michigan Supreme Court judge got 25% of Detroit's total vote.

ADA: yes and no

IN Chicago the Americans for Democratic Action wound up its second annual convention. It endorsed most of the Administration's program, foreign and domestic. It added qualifications, though, opposing the Un-American Activities Committee; universal military training; General MacArthur's administration of Japan, and further aid to the Dutch until they comply with UN directives on Indonesia.

No criticism was made of the cold war, nor of U.S. policy in Germany, Greece or Korea. On the floor some sentiment developed for watering down ADA's support of a Fair Employment Practices Commission and its stand on academic freedom. In the end, resolutions were passed endorsing FEPC and upholding the right of teachers "to join and participate freely in political organizations of their own choice."

AFL Pres. William Green and CIO Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey spoke. Secretary of State Dean Acheson wired greetings.

ADA has 35,000 members, doggedly refuses to mingle with any group it suspects of including Communists.

'Bloody goods'

THERE were various estimates of the number of pickets in front of the German industrial exhibit when it opened April 9 in New York's Museum of Science and Industry in Rockefeller Center—but their placards were clear: "Nazis, Keep Your Bloody Goods," "Today the Volkswagen, Tomorrow the Death Wagon," and "How Much for Ilse Koch's Lampshades?" Nevertheless, by 6 p.m. that day 10,000 persons had paid 50 cents each for admission to gawk at the products of revived German firms, many of them still in the hands of Nazis and Nazi sympathizers.

George J. Stanley, coordinator for the exhibit, which is designed to help Western German industry become self-sufficient, said no Nazis were permitted to participate in the fair. But inside were represented subsidiaries of I. G. Farben which had been an ardent supporter of Hitler; Henkel Champagnes which had been owned by von Ribbentrop until he was hanged for his war crimes and which is owned now by his widow. Lodenfrey clothes were on exhibit and Lodenfrey had made the uniforms for the Gestapo; Rosenthal Porcelain was there, and it is still owned by boasting Nazis who expropriated its Jewish founders.

HITLER'S HELPERS. Peter Pixis, formerly Hitler's architect, had been chosen to represent the fair in New York, but protests got too hot; his wife replaced him. But the press agent for the show was Herbert von Strempel, former first secretary of the German embassy in Washington and a ranking Nazi.

Arthur Gaeth, radio commentator sponsored by the United Electrical Workers (CIO), blasted the show on his nationwide network and spelled out the show's Nazi connections. He protested its opening "because, in the face of the flagrant Nazi records of many of these concerns, this means sending dollars to Germany for the purpose of re-entrenching the old nationlist crowd which has dominated German economy and supplied the financial background for two world wars."

Krokodil, Moscow

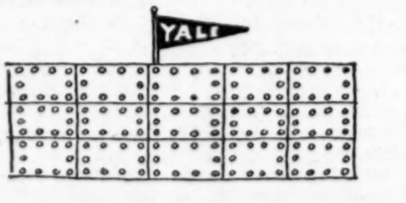
Yale yardstick

PROFESSOR John M. Marsalka came to Yale from the University of Pittsburgh three years ago as an assistant professor of history and Russian studies. He became president of the Connecticut Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions; he joined the Progressive Party during the campaign, continued his professional lecturing at the gates of New Haven's factories.

He invited Henry Wallace to Yale and showed him around the school. He invited Dmitri Shostakovich, but Yale canceled that engagement.

Last week it was announced that Prof. Marsalka was to be dropped from Yale's staff June 30. School authorities said: "You have not measured up to the standards of Yale as a teacher."

Marsalka, charging that Yale's action constituted a blacklist, filed a complaint with the American Assn. of University Professors. He became the 15th professor on the Association's list with similar complaints.



Spies and ties

FOR most of the week the witness stand in the trial of the 11 Communist leaders was held by Herbert A. Philbrick, an advertising man from Boston. For nine years he had regularly informed the FBI on activities of the Communist Party in which he maintained active membership.

The **New York Times** noted with a flourish of horns that he was "wearing a red, white and blue tie and sitting under the great seal of the United States with its outstretched wings of the American Eagle."

Philbrick said that he followed some Communists into the United Office and Professional Workers (CIO) and into the Civil Rights Congress, to keep the FBI up to date on their activities. He bridled when defense attorneys called him a labor spy. Defense referred to judicial precedent in maintaining that not much credence could be placed in labor spies.

Surprise, *surprise!*

Judge Harold R. Medina joined the prosecution in objecting to the designation. (See Villamil p. 3.) Philbrick testified, as did Louis A. Budenz before him, that the Communist Party met in

groups, taught Marxism-Leninism and that it all added up to violent overthrow of the government by force and violence.

TOO REVOLUTIONARY. Philbrick was followed on the stand by Frank S. Meyer, a writer of Woodstock, N.Y., who had studied at Princeton, University of Chicago and Oxford. He said he had been a party member up to 1945 when he resigned because it took a revolutionary turn with the ouster of Earl Browder.

The defense waived cross-examination. Two FBI agents were brought to the stand. Both said they heard defendant Carl Winter say in a public meeting that "the time will soon come when Lenin's teachings would be put into action."

The trial was adjourned for Good Friday and Passover. Still another "surprise witness" was expected to appear for the government on Monday.

UE strike

WHAT with two babies aged fou[r] months and 19 months, young Mr[s]. Ellen Schie of Cleveland has no [...] for union disputes, even though [...] husband, her father and her mother ar[e] all active in striking Cleveland Loca[l] 735, United Electrical and Radio Equip[-] ment Workers (CIO).

Yet last week Ellen Schie was servin[g] a 10-day sentence in a Cleveland jai[l] and a union lawyer had to visit he[r] there to get the formula to feed he[r] 4-month-old. She had been fined $50[0]

Her offense: Ellen Schie is the regis[-] tered owner of the Schie family ca[r] used in a strike of Local 735 agains[t] Fawick Airflex, which last March [...] refused to renew a 6-year old contrac[t] with the Local and fired seven of it[s] leaders.

JUDGE OVERBOARD. Clubbed, tear[-] gassed and arrested for demonstratin[g] to protest a Taft-Hartley injunctio[n] against their strike, 18 strikers wer[e] originally held in bail totaling ove[r] $2,000,000 by Common Pleas Judg[e] James C. Connell. Ellen Schie wa[s] picked up later.

Last week a dozen of the victims, in[-] cluding Ellen Schie, started serving ja[il] sentences totaling 430 days with fine[s] amounting to $22,500.

"The strike is over," Judge Conne[ll] announced.

Union Business Agent Marie Reed re[-] plied from the jail:

"The strike will continue. It will n[ot] end until the people who voted for [it] vote to end it."

Ellen Schie (r.) and Marie Reed, bus[i]ness agent of Local 735, UE, in t[he] Cleveland jail.

Non-political

A WHOLLY non-controversial eart[h]quake shook the Northwest, to[p]pling chimneys and cracking building[s].

In Syracuse, N. Y., an 11-year-o[ld] girl kissed the broken statuette of Sai[nt] Anne, then exclaimed: "Mom, t[he] statue cried. I kissed it and it cried." Word spread and hundreds flocked [to] see the child, the kiss, the tears. S[he] was rushed to a studio and demon[s]trated on television. Her grandmoth[er] said the tears, collected in a vial, eas[ed] her neuralgia.

The only skeptical note came fro[m] John McMahon, Catholic dean of t[he] State College of Ceramics of Alfr[ed] University. He said that plaster [of] paris, of which the statuette is mad[e] would absorb water readily but relea[se] it only through evaporation. The a[p]pearance of tears, he said, "doesn['t] seem probable." And still the peop[le] flocked to wonder.

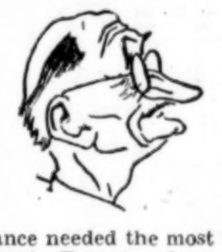
In California a three-year-old g[irl] fell 90 feet down an abandoned we[ll to] her death. Editorial writers across [the] nation commended Americans for th[eir] ready sympathy in the face of such tr[a]gedy, and speculated on the state of t[he] world if such compassion would r[...] generally. There was no sign it woul[d]

WORLD ROUNDUP

New Germany

DURING Atlantic Pact Week when foreign ministers flocked thick as flies to Washington, Secretary of State Acheson dined them well, talked fast and worked hard.

The result was an agreement to fuse the British, French and U.S. zones of Germany and pave the way for a new West German state. The determining voice on all economic matters was to be the U.S. Foreign Minister Robert Schu-



man of France needed the most beguiling treatment. France, whose people from right to left cannot be persuaded to accept anyone but the Germans as their chief danger, originally claimed a veto power on all important decisions involving Germany.

A carrot-and-stick policy was reported to have been used to win the French. Some sources said a threat to withdraw ERP aid, and a promise to give the French munitions trust a cut in the Ruhr, figured in the bargaining.

KEEP 'EM ROLLING. Under the agreement, "at the suggestion of the U.S. Government" 159 huge industrial plants scheduled for removal as reparations were to be retained in Germany. Steel production was freed of most restrictions. Germans were told they could produce vanadium, heavy tractors, synthetic ammonia, machine tools, ball bearings, aluminum, commercial radio equipment and non-ocean-going ships. The Potsdam agreement, designed to [illegible]w German war production, was in effect scrapped.

Dogfight in Bonn

In the ancient Rhine city of Bonn, the birthplace of Beethoven famed for centuries as a seat of learning, a German Parliamentary Council had been struggling since Sept. 1 to write a constitution for their truncated country. Social Democrats in the Council, who demanded a strong central government of West Germany, fought with Christian Democrats, who threatened to write a constitution without them.

Word came to Bonn that the western powers had agreed to end military government and give the West German government—whenever the Council could agree on one—full membership in the European Economic Cooperation Organization.

Concerning the Occupation Statute, or "substitute peace treaty," which came to Bonn out of the west, reactions of the German politicians varied from "coolly critical" to "bitterly hostile." The Statute gives the western powers control over disarmament, demilitarization, the Ruhr, foreign policy, trade, scientific research and restrictions on industry.

OUR NEW COLONY. The **New York Times** said that the Statute made Germany "a colony with limited home rule." Eastern Germans agreed that it set up a "colonial" regime.

In Berlin the People's Congress was to meet in mid-May to push the eastern program for a unified Germany and withdrawal of occupation troops. Western powers were worried over the support this program was winning in West Germany, although it had been officially rejected.

The proposed West German state was still far from a reality. But certain features of it had emerged from the mists of debate. Cut off from its natural sources of food and raw material in East Germany and eastern Europe, it would have to exist on subsidies out of U.S. taxpayers' pockets. Its huge plants in the Ruhr, being able to produce more cheaply than U.S. enterprises, would offer profitable investment for U.S. capital.

Retribution

The political shape of things to come was clearly set as the 12th and final U.S. war crimes trial came to an end at Nuremberg last week. Nineteen Nazi officials were convicted of crimes against humanity. Two were acquitted.

Gottlob Berger, head of the main office of Hitler's SS Corps, got 25 years in jail. Hans Heinrich Lammers, chief of the Reichschancellery, got 20 years. Nazi Finance Minister Lutz Schwerin von Krosigk got ten years. Otto Dietrich, Hitler's press chief, and Walter Darre, Minister of Agriculture, got seven years. Baron Ernest von Weizsaecker, former German Ambassador to the Vatican, for whom the Vatican and Lord Halifax has interceded, got seven years for plotting aggressive war and helping organize the massacre of Jews.

LET'S BE FRIENDS. These were the last Nazis whom the Americans intended to bring to trial. Excluding the millions killed on battlefields and the hundreds of thousands of unarmed war prisoners massacred, the Nazis slaughtered some 8,000,000 people, by conservative estimate. In return, 426 Nazis had been sentenced to death in trials in which the U.S. took part.

Of these sentences, 299 had been approved by Gen. Clay and mostly carried out. Of the 299, only 31 were ried out the mass exterminations; the others were charged with minor atrocities during the war.

Potential forces for the storm troopers of the new West German Reich were seen in the thousands of Ukrainian, Baltic and Polish "displaced persons," many of whom fought in the Nazi army or came to Germany voluntarily during the war. The U.S. has refused to let these DP's be repatriated. Last week some 10,000 Ukrainians and Balts tried to storm a Soviet repatriation mission in Munich, and had to be dispersed by American troops.

Hans Heinrich Lammers

Arkaology

LAST year a Kurdish landowner wandered down from Mt. Ararat in Turkey. He said that in a canyon two thirds up the mountain he had found the petrified remains of what might have been a boat. A warm spell had thawed ice that had covered it—perhaps for centuries.

Mindful of the 450-foot, three-deck ark of gopher wood which the Book of Genesis said was Noah's, some Americans thought of sending an expedition. They abandoned the idea because of "unsettled international conditions."

Last week, few could say that international conditions were more settled; but the project was revived, this time by Egerton Sykes, a British liaison officer in Teheran and former commercial attache at the embassy in Warsaw. Photographers, alpinists, a 19-year old Dutch boy and Dr. E. Aaron Smith of Greensboro, N.C., were to join the diplomat-archeologist.

LOOK AT THE MAP. Mt. Ararat is at the strategic corner where Turkey, Iran and Soviet Armenia meet. The largest peak is in Turkey. Proud and proprietary Turks once protested the picture of the peak on the official seal of Armenia. To which a Russian diplomat replied: "The moon is on the Turkish seal but not on Turkish territory."

Last week **Pravda** said the search for the ark was a "biblical masquerade" covering a spy expedition. "It is necessary only to look at the map to understand the real meaning of the Biblical preoccupations of the Anglo-American imperialists. The true purposes of such an expedition are as far from archaeology as Egerton Sykes is from his great-grandfather Noah."

Veto dissected

LAST week Andrei Gromyko examined the veto with which newspapers habitually associate him. Speaking to the UN General Assembly at Flushing Meadow he held the veto up to the light, dissected it, put it together again and stated its case in full. He was as unemotional as a botanist examining wheat germ. In the process he went through the North Atlantic Pact as well.

A move was on foot to modify the rule of unanimity on the grounds that Russian vetoes had nullified the effectiveness of the Security Council. Gromyko said that certainly the Council had failed many times, but never so badly as when Russians refrained from using the veto: Greece, Indonesia, Palestine (an incomplete success, he said, because no Arab state was set up) and Egypt (British troops are still there.)

KEEP THE WELL CLEAN. He quoted Roosevelt, Churchill and former Secretary of State Stettinius as initiators of the principle of unanimity. Churchill's earlier statements, he said, had little in common with those of the latter day Churchill, "that wandering tourist who regularly shuttles across the Atlantic to instruct his associates in the New World on the preparation for war against the U.S.S.R." He warned: "Don't spit into the well; you may have to drink from it."

PALACES AND HUTS. He called the North Atlantic Pact "a new military and political bloc of states lying on both sides of the Atlantic . . . directed against the U.S.S.R." He denied it was regional, in geography or objectives, and objected to its official characterization of a group of "like-minded countries." The phrase ewould indicate that the governments of the Pact countries could speak for their people. Said Gromyko: "It has long been a well-known fact that the people in palaces think differently from those in huts."

The Pact violated the UN Charter, the French-Soviet Treaty and the British-Soviet Treaty, Gromyko charged.

(Continued on Page 8)

United Nations special

The non-Christian world and Cardinal Mindszenty

By **Marcelle Hitschmann**

FLUSHING MEADOW, N.Y.

THE trials of Cardinal Mindszenty in Hungary and of 15 clergymen in Bulgaria were said to have aroused the conscience of the world. Last week the UN General Assembly convened at Flushing Meadow to decide if the question should be included on its agenda, as proposed by Bolivia and Australia. Here is how 57 of the 58 representatives of the conscience of the world voted on the issue: 30 for, 20 abstentions, 7 against. One conscience was absent.

The striking aspect of the vote was the number of abstentions. It proved that the prestige of Christianity in our world had been grossly overestimated by the Western powers. More than a billion non-Christians are represented at UN. They were not interested in the fate of a lone Catholic Cardinal in Budapest. They were concerned with the fate of 75,000,000 Indonesians at present being decimated by the Christian Dutch. The perspective from New Delhi, Rangoon or Cairo is not the same as from St. Patrick's Cathedral, Manhattan, U.S.A.

This fact became embarrassingly obvious when immediately after the vote on the trials 54 Assembly Nations voted to include the discussion of the Indonesian question on its agenda.

STRIKING VARIETY. The vote on the trials was very close. Only half of the UN members felt indignant enough to include the item on the agenda. They won, but it was a pyrrhic victory, for the nations which abstained were impressive by their number and by their variety of geographic distribution: Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, Argentina, Venezuela, Pakistan, India, Iran, the Arab states (except Lebanon, which voted for), South Africa, etc.

Gustav Rasmussen of Denmark, speaking for the Scandinavian countries, announced they would abstain because Hungary and Bulgaria had signed peace treaties [with the United Kingdom, the U.S. and the Soviet Union] in which such questions as human rights and freedom were covered. In case of a breach, the diplomatic representatives of the three major powers were to investigate the situation on the spot before proceeding further.

The Soviets shared this point of view. Why, they asked, was such procedure not being followed? Why was the Assembly being asked to discuss this matter?

Because the Western powers wanted to use the Mindszenty trial for propaganda reasons, they concluded.

IT NEVER STOPS. Unwittingly, U.S. delegate Benjamin V. Cohen confirmed the Soviet thesis: "As for any action by the General Assembly, going **beyond a debate** of the issue involved, any proposed action will have to be examined on its merits in the light of all articles of the Charter. . . ." It was premature to consider further action at this stage, he said.

Jan Drohojowski of Poland, describing the Western preoccupation with the Cardinal, snapped: "The electoral campaign in the United Kingdom is on. The electoral campaign in the United States never stops. . . ." It was not Cardinal Mindszenty who was on trial, he said, but citizen Joseph Mindszenty, accused of deeds "which had nothing to do with priestly functions," as his defense attorney acknowledged in court.

He quoted from the Bolivian Criminal Code which provides the death penalty for those who conspire to establish in the country any other religion than the Catholic. He also suggested that if Assembly wants to review "causes celebres," there are the Sacco-Vanzetti and the Scottsboro cases.

WORLD ROUNDUP

Continued from preceding page

The Russians, he said, would stick with the UN.

Bevin and Ribbentrop

On Thursday fiery, caustic Juliusz Katz-Suchy of Poland took up the cudgels. He spoke for two hours defending the veto, denouncing the Pact. He summed up: "Studying the Pact one cannot escape a certain likeness to the pact known under the name of the Rome-Berlin Axis. . . . Speaking in Parliament on March 18, 1949, Mr. Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, defined the Pact in the following manner: 'It is an historic event,' he said, 'and unquestionably one of the greatest moves toward universal peace and security. It marks the beginning of a new era of cooperation and mutual understanding. . .'

"Thirteen years ago the Foreign Minister of Nazi Germany von Ribbentrop defined the signing of the anti-Comintern pact as follows: 'The conclusion of this agreement is a turning point in the struggle of all who love order and the civilization of nations against the forces of destruction. This agreement is a guarantee of peace throughout the world.' History and the results of Axis pacts are known to all of us. Known to us also is the fate of the perpetrators and instigators of these pacts."

DELICATESSEN. Vladimir Popovich of Yugoslavia went to bat too, charging that the Pact has "a clear-cut aggressive character" and "is directed against the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe whose economic and political structure excludes any possibility of their indulging in any aggressive policy."

Hector McNeil of Britain and Warren Austin of U.S. denied any hostile intentions and said again that only aggressors need fear. McNeil bade Gromyko seek the opinions of the common people in "the delicatessen stores, the buses and subways of New York." Katz-Suchy thought McNeil had patronized "the delicatessen of the Waldorf-Astoria." He added: "I have been in other delicatessens where I have met people who expressed their desire for this movement for peace to be implemented."

(A footnote to the discussion was given by Life magazine which, in an editorial on the Pact, said: "The new community of the West can show that its object is peace, however soon or late war may come as a last and unavoidable resort.")

At 11 p.m. the Assembly voted 43-6 to recommend to the Security Council that it limit the veto power. The veto power in the Council assured rejection of the recommendation.

Israel—not quite

Israel's bid for admission to UN had been okayed by the Security Council. The Steering Committee of the Assembly had recommended its inclusion on the agenda. The final hurdle had almost been reached. But in the plenary session an objector rose: Zafrullah Khan of Pakistan. He moved that the matter be referred to the First Committee for more talk. His motion carried.

Few doubted that Israel would finally get in. Delays were in the nature of gestures. Scandinavians voted for the move because they were dissatisfied with Israel's investigation of Count Folke Bernadotte's murder. Latin-Americans were holding out for the internationalization of Jerusalem. Moslems, though restrained and even respectful of the new Israel, thought it more dignified to walk rather than run in retreat. They also wanted to talk about the Arab refugee problem.

Eisler appeals

Gerhard Eisler, German Communist, who has tried to leave this country ever since he came here in 1941, last week took his appeal to the UN. He faces imprisonment for refusing to discuss his political affiliations with the House Un-American Committee and for infractions of the immigration laws. In his appeal he cited Article 9 of the Declaration of Human Rights: "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile"; and Article 13: "Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and return to his country."

He told newsmen: "Anna Louise Strong was charged with spying and all they did was keep her in jail four days and threw her out. Why don't they throw me out?"

Trygve Lie kept Eisler waiting two and a half hours, then sent word that UN could not hear appeals from an individual but only from a nation. Eisler hoped some nation might take up his case.

Action, Paris

. . . Liberty de Milo

Greece: confusion

GREEK Premier Themistocles Sophoulis last week was trying to form a new cabinet following the resignation of his old one: one of his ministers had been involved in a currency smuggling scandal. At the same time U.S. Congressmen were pondering a blistering criticism of U.S. policy in Greece.

Louis E. Wyman, counsel to the Joint Congressional Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation (the Watchdog Committee on the Marshall Plan), after a personal survey blasted the Greek government as incompetent, corrupt and not representative of the Greek people. His report charged U.S. officials there with inadequacy and an ostentatious display of "pomp, circumstance and privilege."

"It is impossible," his report says, "to avoid the impression of confusion, excesses in personnel and program planning and lack of central direction in the administration of our Greek program. . . . Unless the United States is prepared to . . . insist that the Greek government eliminate waste, graft, corruption and hangers-on, failure to achieve economic recovery in Greece will persist in an atmosphere of a military stalemate. . . . The only reason the present government remains in power in Greece is United States support."

The Committee that fathered the report seemed ready to disown it. When GUARDIAN asked for the full text, Committee staff member Charles Dewey snapped: "There is no report. There is just the private opinion of one young man. He has reported to the chairman. The chairman will determine whether it is worth committee attention and publication. After the committee decides, it may become a report."

Polk murder trial

Meanwhile in Salonika four Greeks, two of them absent, went on trial for the murder last May of George Polk, American CBS news correspondent who was shot while trying to make his way to Free Greek army headquarters.

Gregory Staktopoulos, a newspaperman who describes himself as a former Communist, testified that he was in a rowboat with Polk off Salonika Bay when two Communists shot Polk in the head. (Polk was a frequent critic of Greek government corruption and terror). The Free Greece Radio has reported that the man Staktopoulos accused of firing the shot had been killed in battle some months before the murder. Staktopoulos and his mother are being tried for complicity in the crime.

An American newspaperwoman, Helen Mamas, testified that Staktopoulos "lied" when he told police he served as Polk's guide at her request.

Present in the courtroom to observe the trial are William Polk, the slain man's brother, and Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, wartime head of the OSS, who investigated the case last year for a group of American newspaper men. Young Polk said he was impressed by the fact that it required only seven minutes to select a jury.

China talks on

THE Communist radio in North China announced last week that after 12 days of "informal" talks "formal peace talks" had at last begun. The twelve days saw repeated alarms: Acting President Li Tsung-jen offered himself for drastic punishment; Chinese Communists were said to be embarking in wooden boats to cross the Yangtze; Nanking reports shells falling, Communist sorties made and repulsed.

Communist negotiators in Peiping were said to be prepared to yield on only one point: trial of all government leaders as war criminals. Otherwise the surrender terms laid down by Mao Tse-tung, Communist leader, last winter still stood.

Max Werner

Pact can blow the lid off the U.S. economy

WITHIN a few days afer its signature it became obvious that the Atlantic Pact must be fertilized by a rain of billions. The Pact has touched off a chain reaction: after having thrown out of kilter our domestic military policy it is now upsetting our financial policy in general.

Demands for an unlimited and unforseeable rearmament will find our military policy makers groping in the dark. Our atomic rearmament is going on. The Air Force is pressing for new expansion, and the Congress looks upon it with favor, relying on the Air Force as a guaranty against a bigger army.

But the Atlantic Pact is just pressing in the direction of a bigger Army. General Omar N. Bradley's speech last week showed that the Army now has a new sense of mission.

BILLION-DIZZY. It is being argued that after the Atlantic Pact we need a new kind of an **Atlantic Army** ready to give swift help to the allies: stronger, more mobile and able to be deployed on the European continent. This is very expensive. It has been computed that the conversion of the 13 National Guard divisions to wartime strength would cost about $9,000,000,000. The original design for our military budget advocated by the Services came close to $23,000,000,000, **without** military aid to Europe.

The cost of military lendlease to our Atlantic Pact allies is gigantic. To start the job we must provide Great Britain with adequate sea and air defenses and France and the Benelux countries with land defense.

No limit for the U.S. pouring money into the weak and unstable military structures of Western Europe is in sight. Militarily, a U.S. army of 25 divisions is not yet a solution; neither are 200 heavy bombers and 1,000 jet fighters for Great Britain, nor 15 re-equipped divisions for France.

EXPLOSIVE SPIRAL. Since no firm tested program for rearmament exists, its financing is a big question mark.

U. S. basic rearmament plus U. S. Atlantic rearmament plus arms to aid Western Europe must set up a spiral of military expenditures inexorably pushing upward. Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, Chairman of the Council of the Economic Advisers to the President, pleaded for a ceiling for our entire military spending not exceeding our 1949 military budget of $15,000,000,000. But if the combined rearmament in all three tiers is continued, this ceiling will be violently blown up.

A conservative economist, Dr. Nourse warned against the delusion that rearmament may give a shot in the arm to our economy. He stressed that already the $15,000,000,000 military budget is holding down maintenance of our national resources and limits our social services. We cannot have both unlimited military commitments and balanced finances.

The Atlantic Pact

It's an American invasion to smash progress in Europe

By Tabitha Petran

THE Atlantic Pact masquerades as a military coalition and a guarantee of U.S. security.

In reality, it is neither.

A military coalition is a combination of active military powers ready for action. The Atlantic alliance embraces only one nation—the U.S.—that is a military factor. Its remaining members are weak and passive dependencies.

The pact endangers U.S. security since it is based—as Max Werner pointed out in a recent radio talk—on military illusions:

- That France can become the main land power in Europe.
- That Britain can serve as an advance base for American power.
- That the U.S. role can be confined to that of an arsenal.

MILITARY NONSENSE. France lacks trained reserves, officers, and war industry, and cannot overcome its long military prostration.

Action, Paris

British military experts agree that Britain is indefensible from the air and exposed to the dangers of blockade and invasion.

If the alliance is to become a military reality, the U.S. will have to create a mass army and deploy it in Western Europe in peacetime.

The tremendous U.S. land rearmament envisaged by Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chief of staff, is a long-term proposition, indicating clearly that there is no urgency about the Pact from a military point of view.

Without this land rearmament, the Pact is military nonsense.

CLOSE THE DOOR. Its presentation at this time stems from its political motivation.

For the primary aim of this new Holy Alliance—like that of Hitler's Anti-Comintern Pact and Churchill's 1919 "quarantine Russia" policy—is to crush democratic movements and to block social and economic reform all over the world.

In 1945, the Yalta and Potsdam decisions implicitly recognized that Europe's recovery required breaking monopoly control of its industry and land. The program of every resistance movement demanded land reform and public ownership of basic industry.

Today, four years later, these reforms have not been realized.

The reason? The men charged with implementing the Potsdam decisions, wrote Raymond Daniell in the **N.Y. Times,** October 1945, fear "that to remove all vestiges of Nazism from German politics and economy would open the door wide for the communization of Germany and of all Western Europe."

DOLLAR INVASION. This resurrection of the red bogey to save Nazism in its hour of defeat was explained by **The International Teamster,** organ of the AFL Teamsters Union, as the work of "powerful influences in the U.S." grown rich on "monopolistic economy," who fear Russsian-American friendship will "mean an end" to their profitable "cartel economy."

The crusade to save the old order in Europe was carried on behind the smokescreen of anti-Russian propaganda. But in its inner councils big business spoke frankly. The convention of the National Foreign Trade Council in November 1946 heard leaders of finance and industry warn that "Europe is now a battleground" on which "the great issue" of private enterprise versus state socialism "is being fought." (**N.Y. Times,** Nov. 13, 1946).

William K. Jackson, president of the Chamber of Commerce, praised the State Department for its use of "economic leverage" against enemies of private enterprise. He called for a "new kind of invasion—an invasion of American dollars, machinery, industrial efficiency and technical talent" to combat socialism and bolster private enterprise throughout the world.

WORSHIP OF WHAT? Four months later, President Truman made it official. The U.S., he said at Waco, Texas, March 6, 1947, is "the giant of the economic world" and will therefore "determine the future pattern of economic relations." The pattern? "Freedom of private enterprise," which the President suggested is the precondition for freedom of speech and worship.

Six days later, under the banner of the Truman Doctrine, private enterprise declared war on the people of Europe who demanded economic reform.

Meanwhile, U.S. "economic leverage" put a brake on the reform program of the British Labor Party and forced out of the governments of Western Europe those parties which fought for social and economic reform: the Communists and in some instances the Socialists.

Then the Marshall Plan systematized the "invasion of dollars." The aim was "European recovery." This was defined as the restoration of Germany as "the workshop of Europe"; that is, the restoration of German cartel domination of Europe. For, as Chicago **Sun-Times** correspondent Thomas Reynolds wrote August 4, 1947 of the U.S. decision to prohibit socialization of the Ruhr: "The U.S.A. is about to stop the clock on socialization in Europe and shape the post-war Continent in the old familiar economic patterns."

Trybuna Wolnosci, Warsaw

The key with the Clay head

DUBIOUS GIFT. The Ruhr is now back in the hands of its Nazi managers.

The first year of the Marshall Plan has brought a sharp increase in unemployment in most countries. In little Belgium, hailed as the model of European recovery, unemployment has reached 261,000, an increase of almost 200,000 since 1947. Rising unemployment has been reported in France, Italy (about 2,000,000), Western Germany and Britain.

In the U.S. the first serious post-war unemployment began to develop within six months after the Marshall Plan went into effect; and it is relatively higher in those industries—shipping and long shore—directly affected by foreign policy.

BY THEIR FRUITS. The Marshall Plan was announced in June 1947, the first month in which U. S. exports started to drop. They have been declining steadily since.

Now U.S. industry requires another "shot in the arm"; the Atlantic Pact is designed to provide it in the form of war expenditures.

The Pact is the fruition of U.S. policy since the war's end, of the campaign to turn back the clock in Europe. Its immediate objective, as admitted by such authoritative interpreters as Walter Lippman and the Alsop brothers, is to arm European reaction to enable it to smash the labor and popular movements, which cannot be expected to remain docile in the face of growing unemployment and increasing austerity.

HENRY A. WALLACE: What progressives have to do

Following are excerpts from an address by Henry A. Wallace, at an American Labor Party memorial salute to Franklin D. Roosevelt in New York last week.

I SAY that the Atlantic Military Pact is a repudiation of the labors of Roosevelt and of the common people everywhere. It is a pact of war.

Scarcely had the ink dried on the newly-signed pact before President Truman announced he would not hesitate to drop the atom bomb again if he thought it necessary. The American people do not care to risk having the civilized world blown to bits upon the judgment of Harry Truman. Yet the judgment of Truman—or even the judgment of Congress—will mean little if war comes. And the pact automatically would put us at war if conflict broke out in Europe.

Surely the opposition of those who say, as we do, that this is an aggressive pact, and the many doubts expressed by others, warrant the fullest public discussion.

We are being subjected to an attemped blitz—an attempt to railroad through the U.S. Senate the most fearful foreign policy change in American history. General Clay and Chief of Staff General Bradley have spoken of the pact and the rearming of Western Europe as accomplished facts.

Yet debate on the pact in the Senate, which must ratify it, has not yet begun.

The pact is **not** an accomplished fact. And before it comes to a vote I am confident that everyone here will join me in the fight to let the people of America know just what is involved in it.

Before and during the Senate debate, millions of Americans must make their opposition known—and demand that this military alliance be rejected.

If the Atlantic Pact is ratified, it will be but a short time before Western Europe is armed.

And then, if those who direct our foreign policy have their way, Franco Spain will join the pact and provide us with military bases. Upon this tinderbox erected by the architects of the pact, the American people are expected to rest their hopes for peace.

THE rearming of Western Europe—without which the Atlantic Pact is meaningless—will cost many billions. The Administration has already promised to ask Congress for these billions, without revealing what it will cost the American taxpayer.

These billions will be in addition to the present $21,000,000,000 cold war budget—a budget which finds half our funds spent for war, only six cents on each dollar for social welfare.

Congress has already shown it is ready to vote vast sums for armaments while it defeats civil rights legislation, cuts down real rent control, refuses to repeal Taft-Hartley, build homes or provide for the growing unemployed.

What is happening today is proving what the Progressive Party said many times in the last campaign—that you cannot conduct cold war against Russia without also conducting cold war against labor and the people.

Only last week a New York newspaper editor and publisher, my good friend Ted Thackrey of the **New York Post,** was given the choice of supporting the Atlantic Pact or resigning. He stuck to his convictions—and resigned.

The statement giving the views of the Post's board of directors as to why Ted Thackrey had to go devoted more paragraphs to anti-communism than it did to Ted Thackrey. Ted Thackrey is the first victim of the Atlantic Pact, but there will be many more if it is ratified by the Senate.

ALREADY those who wrote off the Progressive Party after the last election are realizing that they still have us to contend with, and many who voted for Harry Truman are joining our ranks today.

In Flint, Michigan, last week the Progressive Party candidate for the school board polled more than 25% of the vote. There is no question that millions of Americans realize how the Truman Administration has betrayed their hopes for peace and security. They will listen to us now—if we reach them.

There is no reason why we cannot again arouse the nation by registering a huge vote for ALP candidates in the scheduled elections being held to fill the vacancies left by the deaths of Congressmen Sol Bloom in Manhattan and Andrew L. Somers in Brooklyn.

YOU are beginning a six weeks campaign to canvass in person the 200,000 ALP enrollees to explain to them the ALP's stand on the issues, to sign them up as active ALP members, and to obtain from them the funds needed to carry on ALP work.

I say that the future of the American Labor Party—and to a large extent the future of the Progressive Party—depends upon the success of the ALP fight against cold war and depression which you are beginning.

This campaign will also determine whether or not you can succeed in your later election battles. In the next six weeks you must raise the necessary funds, train yourselves as canvassers and precinct captains, and strengthen the party machinery for the fight ahead. I am confident you will succeed.

Your party and mine has not succumbed to despair, nor has it surrendered to fear. It will continue in the future—as it has in the past—to honor Franklin Roosevelt by bringing a program for peace and democracy to the American people.

The World Congress for Peace at Paris

Looks like a whopping success

WITH Pablo Picasso's serene if slightly ruffled White Dove painting as its emblem, the World Congress for Peace, beginning Wednesday in Paris, seemed destined for overflow success—despite official efforts in France and elswhere to curtail and frighten off attendance.

The French Foreign Ministry, in a move similar to that taken by the U.S. State Dept. against last month's Cultural and Scientific Conference in N.Y., limited eastern European countries to eight delegates each (as against 77 asked by Czechoslovakia, 52 by Soviet Russia).

Nevertheless a scheduled attendance of more than 2,000 persons was assured. From new China, 37 delegates reached Paris last week-end. From U.S.A., 38 were on their way.

Sponsorship of the Congress vastly outweighed its opposition in numbers and eminence.

THOSE IN SUPPORT. Dowager Queen Elizabeth of Belgium expressed "solidarity" with Belgian women delegates. Former President Cardenas of Mexico was among a strong group of Mexicans expressing support. In France, in addition to artist Picasso, backers included Frederic and Irene Joliot-Curie, France's leading atomic scientists; poet Louis Aragon; Catholic Abbe Jean Boulier.

PABLO PICASSO

Also in support were the German Catholic Bishop of Fulda; the Evangelical Bishop Dibelius of Berlin; Lutheran Bishop Dereczki of Hungary and representatives of all Hungarian Protestant churches; Patriarch Alexius of the Russian Orthodox church; the Orthodox Churches of Albania and Bulgaria; all professors of the Polish Catholic University of Lublin; and a group of Hungarian Catholic priests of Gyor, who declared: "The Catholic spirit is hostile to aggressive warfare."

OUT OF U.S.A. American sponsorship was headed by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, noted Negro historian; Bishop Arthur W. Moulton of Utah (retired), and attorney O. John Rogge. It included Elmer Benson, former governor of Minnesota; Olin Downes, music critic of the **N. Y. Times**; Prof. Henry W. Longfellow Dana; Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild; Dr. John A. Kingsbury; playwright Arthur Miller; scientist Philip Morrison; playwright Clifford Odets; Prof. Frederick L. Schuman; Dr. Mary van Kleeck; Charles Chaplin and jazz bandsman Artie Shaw.

Other sponsors included D. N. Pritt, M.P., and scientists J. B. S. Haldane, J. G. Crowther and J. D. Bernal (England); Pietro Nenni (Italy); A. Fadeyev and Ilya Ehrenbourg (U.S.S.R.); poet Pablo Neruda (Chile); Heinrich Mann and Anna Seghers (Germany); playwright Sean O'Casey (Eire).

ANNA SEGHERS

ISRAEL'S MOTHERS. Groups of all description sent messages of support.

Mothers in Israel wrote that they had not forgotten the extermination of one-third of their people in Europe.

War veterans of Lyons, France, along with 5,000 civil servants of Lyons, sent greetings. So did 500 teachers and mothers in Germany. Encouragement came from Mehmed Amdji Bey, once mayor of Constantinople; International Students Union, Argentina Women's Union; representatives of 15,000,000 Italian peasants; similar groups in a total of 58 nations of the world, representing an estimated 600,000,000 people.

The Civil Service Clerical Assn. of London and the Union of Officials & Employees of the French Ministries of War, Air and Navy registered their support.

UNSILENT HOOK. The Paris Congress is the third huge demonstration for peace staged by intellectuals, labor and science. It began with the Wroclaw conference of last year and continued with the conference in New York last month.

Two other similar meetings in Mexico and Brazil were aborted. The Mexican one was protested by the U.S. State Dept.; the Brazil meeting, in Rio de Janeiro, was broken up by police.

In Paris, as in New York last month, anti-Soviet Prof. Sidney Hook has promised to be on hand with a "counter-rally," to be staged on April 30 as an "antidote." Hook is not discouraged by the comment on his New York "gymnastics" from Harold Laski, former chairman of the British Labor Party: "He has driven himself into such a frenzy that he can serve his great gifts best by a long period of silent reflection." Among Hook's Paris collaborators will be existentialist Jean-Paul Sartre.

Daily Worker, London

"They are plotting to reach agreement with Moscow."

Peace comes to Hollywood

By Hannah Baker

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

PEACE had a tough time but it finally got to Hollywood for the session of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, held under the auspices of the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professional Council on April 9 and 10.

A united front of landlords, who wanted no part of a treasonable discussion of peace, made all suitable locations unavailable; and its scheduled arrival was considered top secret by the local press. So complete was the conspiracy of silence that not a picket paraded before the El Patio Theatre which finally sheltered the Conference.

JOHN HOWARD LAWSON

Neither the absence of its principal speakers (barred by the State Dept.) nor the impossibility of breaking the Conference down into panel discussions in the theatre available dampened the enthusiasm of the 500 who attended. They listened to and avidly discussed edited excerpts from papers delivered at the New York Conference and remarks of local leaders in the arts and sciences.

BARE HANDS. The Fine Arts session, chaired by Sam Moore, radio writer, heard Hollister Noble, author of "Woman with a Sword"; Garrett Eckbo, landscape architect and city planner; David Raksin, film composer.

Gregory Ain, well known architect, said: "Here in the richest country of the world we are faced with a scandalous housing shortage which has not begun to be met, whereas in devastated and impoverished Eastern Europe communal planning and building, literally with bare hands, is going on at a phenomenal pace."

Edward Biberman, famous muralist and portrait painter, said that to be an artist today was a costly vice indeed. Despite the ominous signs of another depression, he declared, there are no plans to "harness the productive activity of the American artist for the benefit of the American people as was done in the '30s when American art reached its highest development. . . . And in all this great land with its wealth and pretensions of culture, there is no national or state secretary of Fine Arts. This is the cold war."

KULTUR OR CULTURE. John Howard Lawson, screen writer and one of the Hollywood Ten, reported on the New York Conference. Peace, he said, demands cultural interchange and agreement and understanding; the forces refusing to speak for peace have for the first time in our country's history boldly attempted to outlaw culture.

I. F. Stone, **New York Post** columnist, was the chief speaker of the two-day session. In paying tribute to the New York Conference, he stressed its great moral significance in meeting and conquering the fear which has in some measure successfully paralyzed the liberal movement in this country.

Stone's address was devoted to a masterly analysis of the Atlantic Pact's violations of three basic provisions of the UN charter.

THERE IS HOPE. Michael Wilson, author of the screen play "Look Homeward Angel," presented an original paper, "Films, Politics and the Cold War."

He found hope for a creative honest film culture not only in the contradictions of the cold war makers, but in the thousands of film workers who are beginning to understand that the disastrous policies stemming from the cold war have cost them their jobs; from the thousands of film creators who resent the corruption of their craft and talents; from the millions of Americans who are staying away from the theaters in disgust with its recent product, and from film makers and audiences abroad who are fighting back against complete domination of their industries.

Paul Jarrico, screen writer, called for honest trade unionism—a fight against the reissue racket, against the speedup, for higher wages and lower prices, independent productions, and against the Taft-Hartley Act.

THE NEW HERO. The final paper of the Film Panel, "The Effect of the Cold War on the Content of Motion Pictures," was prepared by the Film Division of ASP and presented by Betsy Blair, screen actress.

Hollywood, it said, committed "to be an informational weapon on behalf of American foreign policy," is caught between the resistance of fine film creators who find themselves unequal to the task called for, and the resistance of audiences which are staying away by the millions from the crudities of an "Iron Curtain."

Reacting uneasily to the problem, Hollywood is producing pictures that don't answer the needs of the cold war, of the audience, of the creative artist or of the producers themselves. But one major tendency has emerged—the twin trend toward violence and super-Americanism.

Today's hero is violent, taking violent action without social purpose. He is shockingly reminiscent of the hopelessness and anarchy of early fascist philosophy—a philosophy which helps prepare people for war.

ABOUT LYSENKO. The session on Science and Education was chaired by Martin Hall, lecturer and newspaperman. Participating were Dr. Douglas Drury, physiologist; Herbert Alexander, social scientist; Dr. Clement Markert, Dr. Arthur Galston, biologist; Dr. Fran[illegible] Davis, psychologist.

Dr. Frits Went, professor of Plant Physiology and member of the National Academy of Sciences, denied the validity of the Lysenko theory. But he maintained that the challenge against the classical chromosome theory was healthy. And he deplored its use as a weapon in the cold war, which effectively cut off all discussion on scientific grounds.

The ASP Council announced that it is planning in the near future a series of symposia in each cultural field. Several resolutions were passed. One on the Hollywood Ten declared that "the first and clearest case involving the right of belief and association to reach the Supreme Court . . . poses the legal and moral problem of cultural freedom in the simplest terms. The decision does not rest solely with the courts. It rests with the people. If the people understand, if they make their voices heard, if they use their inalienable right of protest and petition, the ten and the millions who face similar inquisitions and restrictions will win."

"Would it be naive to suggest that we try just one adult movie and see whether the public likes it?"

LIVING & LEISURE

The Grand Dragon strikes out

Sherman, Wallace—and Robinson

By Bill Cahn

"NOTHING like this has ever happened before," said Earl Mann, president of the Atlanta Crackers, as he announced the largest gate receipts ever recorded at a ball game in Georgia last week.

What Mr. Mann meant was that a three-day stand by the Brooklyn Dodgers featuring Jackie Robinson and Roy Campanella, Negro baseball stars, had proved highly profitable for the baseball club owners despite Ku Klux Klan threats.

What Mr. Mann may not have meant—but which was even more important—was that never before had 25,000 fans, white and Negro, crowded the Atlanta ball park to cheer a Negro player.

When the Dodgers drew into the home town of the Klan, Dr. Samuel Green, grand dragon of the Klan and a local doctor, announced:

"The Atlanta ball club is cutting its own throat by playing those two nigras. I know 10,000 men who won't put their foot into the Atlanta ball park again, if they play. They are breaking down southern tradition. . . ."

Jackie Robinson (l.) and Roy Campanella of the Dodgers.

BOX CAR VIEW. Robinson cracked out two singles and played flawless ball in the first game. Fans crowded every sitting space in the stands, overflowed on to the field and commandeered the top of a box car some distance away.

Jackie received an ovation described by the newspapers as "unforgettable."

The last of the three game series saw Jackie drill out two more hits before wildly cheering fans—white and black alike. He included among his accomplishments a clean theft of home in the second inning.

HISTORIC MARCH. Well, Sherman and Wallace have had their unforgettable marches through the South and we wouldn't want to stretch a good story. But Jackie's march through Georgia rates a place somewhere in history along with the best.

When advised of the Dragon Dr. Green's prediction of a boycott by 10,000 citizens, Earl Mann looked at the crowds in front of his ball park and said:

"I doubt very much if Dr. Green knows 10,000 people. I know he doesn't have 10,000 patients."

How They Shape Up

WE do a lot of unorthodox things around the GUARDIAN office, but there are some traditions we feel we can't break with. One is the opening of the baseball season (April 18, as if you didn't know) and a prediction of the final standing of the teams in the major leagues.

The big brass in the office couldn't get together on a selection, so we asked Irving Griman, the GUARDIAN's city room sergeant, to do the job. This is how he figures the pennant race:

AMERICAN	NATIONAL
Cleveland	St. Louis
Boston	Pittsburgh
Philadelphia	Brooklyn
New York	Boston
Detroit	Philadelphia
Washington	New York
St. Louis	Chicago
Chicago	Cincinnati

He refused to make a prediction on the outcome of the World Series.

The new films

Reviewed by
Harold Salemson

THE LAST STOP (Polish): The war's grimmest and most realistic cinematic after-effect is a must for anyone who can stomach the truth about Auschwitz concentration camp and why it must not be repeated. Magnificently done by a Polish woman director. Don't miss it.

A KISS IN THE DARK: Academy Award winner Jane Wyman is the only reason we can say this silly comedy is acceptable.

OUTCRY (Italian): A story of Italian workers' resistance, introducing Lea Padovani and taking its place creditably alongside **Open City** and **Paisan.**

THE LAST BANDIT: Hollywood goes back to its original idea, The Great Train Robbery, for this one. Maybe the kids won't mind; you will.

LITTLE WOMEN: Another, Technicolor version of the American classic. Fairly maudlin, but not impossible.

THE RED PONY: Several Steinbeck stories woven together into appealing film entertainment.

FAMILY HONEYMOON: Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray in the fast-moving comedy of a honeymoon with kids along. The genre harks back to the good old days of **My Man Godfrey, The Awful Truth** and such. It's enjoyable.

THE FIGHTING O'FLYNN: Doug Fairbanks Jr., continuing to follow in the paternal footsteps, makes you swallow the incredible in this historical fantasy. If you really must escape, you might try this.

LETTER TO THREE WIVES: Realistic detail gives genuineness to this spirited comedy about how Linda Darnell, Ann Sothern and Jeanne Crain wonder which of the three has lost her husband to a mysterious charmer. Paul Douglas is the standout husband, and the picture is thoroughly enjoyable.

Report to readers

No crepe-hangers!

FOLKS engaged in the post-season occupation of discounting or even counting out the Progressive Party have some disquieting food for thought this month.

In Wayne County, Michigan, the Progressive Party rolled up 25% of the total votes in a Supreme Court election. In the presidential election, Michigan Progressives represented less than 2% of the vote.

In New York, where the Wallace-Taylor vote totaled 509,000 on the American Labor Party ticket, the official enrollment books published last week showed that some 225,000 New Yorkers braved the egg-throwing, smear-slinging atmosphere to enroll personally in the ALP in 1948.

Throughout N. Y. State—with heaviest emphasis in N. Y. City where 200,000 enrolled ALP voters are concentrated—an army of 3,000 canvassers has volunteered to canvass the entire enrollment for a $1 minimum contribution from each enrollee; for active membership in ALP-Progressive clubs throughout the state, and a drive now against cold war steps, rising unemployment and abridgement of civil rights.

THE canvassers were recruited in a campaign begun in mid-March, in which more than 100 meetings were held in a three-week period. In a final drive Henry Wallace and Rep. Vito Marcantonio teamed up for a series of climax meetings timed with the anniversary of President Roosevelt's death.

Each canvasser will be expected to visit 75-80 enrollees in the next few weeks. When the canvass is completed, ALP expects to have a treasury and the active volunteer personnel for complete ward and precinct election captain organization throughout the state.

The unique significance of the ALP drive in New York lies in its effort to finance the party's program by direct support of

CHANCES for the success of this innovation are brightened immeasurably by the unusual size of the enrollment. Despite the virulence of the attack on Wallace-Taylor supporters everywhere, the ALP enrollment in New York, which took place in late September and early October at the height of the anti-Wallace hysteria, shows an increase of well over 5,000 in New York City alone over the 1944 ALP enrollment for Roosevelt. It was easy going in the Roosevelt year but it took a tough citizen indeed to enroll himself as an ALP-Progressive in 1948. And the ALP canvassing crew have no reason to believe the enrolled ALP voter will be any the less militant in 1949 in the face of the wholesale washout which has thus far distinguished the 81st Congress and the Truman Fair Deal.

In the vein of Mark Twain, the reports of the demise of the Progressive Party seem to have been somewhat exaggerated.

the rank-and-file rather than through mass meetings.

WITH all due modesty, incidentally, we must report that NATIONAL GUARDIAN, too, is proving somewhat disconcerting to the crepe-hangers. Our circulation grows every week, sometimes by leaps and bounds, sometimes by gradual slow degrees, but always upward. At times the problem of getting trial subscribers to renew their subscriptions makes it seem as if we may have to keep running at full speed just to stay in the same place. Other times we feel like the monkey shinnying up the greased pole, climbing up three feet, then sliding back two.

But we're getting up there, which is the main idea, whether the game is honest politics or honest newspapering.

John T. McManus

HOW TO BOOST YOUR PAPER

SOMETHING new and exciting has been added to NATIONAL GUARDIAN with Jennings Perry's weekly column. Other plans are afoot to make the GUARDIAN bigger, better, more effective in the tough fight for an honest press and a peaceful, plentiful America.

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Pamphlets for progressives

Red raids, jimcrow and Mindszenty

By Ralph Peterson

KENESAW M. LANDIS II, appearing thrice weekly in the **Chicago Sun-Times**, is one of the last progressive columnists still holding a regular spot in a major commercial daily; but the pamphlet **Segregation in Washington**, edited by the son of the late High Commissioner of Baseball, marks his first direct identity with a progressive cause. Midwesterners who admire his clean, logical thinking and his refusal to become hysterical about the cold war, are glad to see him out in the open.

Here is an almost terrifying indictment of the Senate Commission that runs the nation's capital—a body that continues to deprive 750,000 Washingtonians of the vote, and perpetuates the worst jimcrow pattern in the nation. The pamphlet has instigated much comment, including a smug defense of Washington jimcrow by Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant III (AP, Dec. 22), who seems much irritated that the book names names; and a statement by Dr. George N. Schuster, Hunter College president (**N. Y. Herald Tribune, Jan. 7**), that "new laws will not remedy the situation." Education, in his opinion, is the real method. The CIO plans to distribute "from two to three million copies."

1920 WITCH-HUNT. Robert Dunn's scholarly pamphlet on **The Palmer Raids** provides a splendid documentary on the parallel between the 1920-21 witch hunt and the one now rising into dragon proportions.

It's surprising how few people know that the Palmer raids, starring Attorney General Palmer and featuring J. Edgar Hoover, were so extensive. But on Jan. 2, 1920, they reached their hysterical height—10,000 progressives of all hues were arrested in a single night. This pamphlet fills a long-time need.

FACT AMMUNITION. America Tomorrow, by a Muskegon, Mich., man named Eugene Howard, is a bright little summary of a longer book by the aforementioned, advancing a grass roots concept of American socialism in simple, though occasionally antiquated terms. The main thing is the general dialectic soundness of Howard's apparently untutored thinking. It's easily worth twice the two-bits he asks.

THE TRIAL OF CARDINAL MINDZENTY comes from the parsonage of Rev. Stanley G. Evans, of Birmingham, England, who is the British equivalent of our own Rev. Claude Williams. It's a calm and convincing eye-witness account of the Hungarian treason trial, prefaced significantly by the statement of the attending foreign press attesting to the fairness of the trial. Rev. Evans, it might be noted, also issues a monthly newsletter from the same address.

African foreign minister refused at white hotel.

Bolivian educator refused service in a chain restaurant.

Hindu woman refused service at a soda fountain.

West Indian student forced to stand at counter.

Panama visitor asked to leave a church for whites.

Puerto Rican senator forced to sleep on office couch.

From "Segregation in Washington"

SEGREGATION IN WASHINGTON. Text by Kenesaw M. Landis. National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital (4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15), 92 pp. 75 cents.

THE PALMER RAIDS. Edited by Robert W. Dunn. Labor Research Association—International, 80 pp. 30 cents.

AMERICA TOMORROW. By Eugene Howard. (P.O. Box 595, Muskegon, Michigan), 128 pp. 25 cents.

THE TRIAL OF CARDINAL MINDSZENTY. By Rev. Stanley G. Evans. Religion & The People (St. Luke's Vicarage, 686, Kingstanding Road, Birmingham 22c, England), 20 pp., 3d. (10 cents including postage).

DOLLAR STRETCHER

Following are reports on products rated in unbiased tests by Consumers Reports, monthly magazine published by Consumers Union, 38 E. First St., New York 3, N. Y.

Shampoos

ALL of the 41 brands of shampoo tested did a good job of cleaning the hair and scalp—provided enough of the shampoo was used. But in a few cases enough meant a whole bottle full, or about 50 times as much as the amount needed of the most efficient shampoos. The most efficient—but not the most economical—shampoos are those containing synthetic detergents, such as **Co-op Soapless, Drene** and **Prell.** The most economical shampoo can still be gotten with an ordinary bar of toilet soap.

The cream shampoos, satisfactory for both hard and soft water, found most economical are **Helen Curtis,** 60c for 5 oz. jar; **Prell,** 79c for 3 oz. tube; and **Glow,** 88c for 8 oz. jar. The most economical of the liquid shampoos are **Co-op Soapless,** 69c for 7½ fl. oz.; **Drene,** 79c for 6 fl. oz.; **Kreml,** 59c for 6 fl. oz.; and **Halo,** 79c for 7 fl. oz. Among the economical liquid shampoos satisfactory for soft water only are **Tincture of Green Soap U.S.P.,** 29c for 6 fl. oz.; **Ward's Dandruff Remover,** 79c plus postage for 1 pt.; **Co-op Castile,** 55c for 1 pt.

Fats and oils

DIFFERENT cooking uses require different types of fats and oils. However, all the oils, lards and shortenings tested were found up to standard, so it is safe to select a brand of the type you need on the basis of price. Widely advertised and frequently more expensive brands showed no significant advantages. For shortening of most baked goods, lards and solid hydrogenated oil shortenings are preferred, but for cake the latter are considered best. Salad dressings may be made with any of the oils.

"Acceptable" hydrogenated oil shortenings suitable for all purposes are **Co-op Fry Bake, "Krogo," Red and White** and **Sno-Kreem.** Rated "Acceptable" but not suitable for deep-fat frying are **Crisco, Dexo, Durkee's, Marvo, Snowdrift** and **Hi-Hat** Peanut Oil (not suitable for deep-fat frying) and **Wesson Oil.** Among lards found "Acceptable" are **Armour Star, Cudahy's Rex, Morrell Snow Cap, Sunnyfield** and **Swift'ning.**

Hand luggage

THERE is a good chance that your hand luggage will withstand hard treatment if you buy either plastic covered bags or those made of vulcanized fiberboard. Leather and plain fiberboard are most susceptible to damage. A study made by the National Bureau of Standards reveals these and other facts about types of hand luggage. In addition to laboratory tests, the Bureau sent loaded bags on a 12,000-mile railroad trip around the country.

In general it was found that larger size bags break more frequently than the smaller ones. Most of the best handles were found on inexpensive bags. The survey showed that most travelers overload their bags, which contributes to luggage damage. Failure to lock luggage, which is also common, may result in damage to the hardware because locks and catches often come open when the bags are severely jarred. Vulcanized fiberboard bags, which scored high in the tests, are relatively inexpensive.

Nylon shirts for men

THE new nylon shirts claim to be easy to wash and quick to dry, durable and need no ironing. Tests show that if you travel a lot and are willing to trade appearance for convenience, the **Sherman** ($8.95) may be satisfactory for you. But observers felt that whether ironed or unironed, this nylon shirt's appearance was unsatisfactory and unsuitable for wear to work or for dress. The **Sherman** shirt is available in only one design and style. It has French cuffs and is made of DuPont nylon in a white-on-white design. The shirts are rather transparent, so that underwear shows through. After repeated wear and washing, the cuff and collar folds showed some discoloration. Wearers found them "cold" and somewhat "clammy" against the skin.

Pots and pocketbooks

Good gravy!

By Charlotte Parks

GOOD gravy and puff pastry are the tests of the good cook. In these days of skimpy meat allowances and little butter for experimental cooking, you can make your culinary letter on the gravy boat alone. A lovely, luscious gravy can make a little meat go a long way. And as for vegetables, even Whining Willy—big or little—won't realize he's eating spinach if it's well gravy-covered.

For baked or fried meats—beef, pork, veal, lamb, etc., take:

1 tbsp. fat (drippings)
2 tsp. flour
1 cup water

Drain off from the pan all but one tbsp. of fat. Be sure to scrape up every bit of the brown sticking to the pan as you stir. That has the rich flavor of the meat. You may add a beef cube to the water which you add to the flour and fat mixture. Cook for about three minutes, stirring all the time. And be sure to serve **HOT!**

THE BOUQUET. Chefs and knowing home cooks add ½ tsp. of kitchen bouquet to their gravy the last thing. It gives that rich brown color that somehow adds 100% to the flavor—though the effect is purely psychological and not nutritional.

Kitchen bouquet is not expensive, but you can save pennies by making your own caramel coloring, which is cheap, little trouble and will keep indefinitely.

1 cup sugar
1 cup water

In your heaviest frying pan scatter one cup of sugar, brown gently till it is a rich brown. Turn out fire and add water from the side so that the steam won't hit your hand. Stir till the pan is absolutely clean. Bottle and put on shelf for future reference. Use 1 tbsp. more or less to color meat gravies exactly the epicurian shade.

Another trick of the trade is to put one or two cups of flour in a heavy frying pan over a slow flame, stirring constantly till the flour is a rich brown. Use about 1½ times more of this than you do of uncooked flour. It is said to be more easily digested than raw flour.

KEEPING THIN? Try soy bean flour. You can buy it at Coops and chain stores. It is inexpensive, adds protein to the dish and is a delightful thickener for meat stews. Use about twice the amount of soy flour as you would wheat flour.

But if you want a real treat in gravy and are still anxious about the waistline, try this: To a meat stew add ½ cup cottage cheese to each cup of liquid. Pot cheese is a trifle richer and a trifle more epicurean. Add cheese about five minutes before serving—stir thoroughly till the ingredients are completely smooth and well incorporated. The cheese is rich in proteins and cottage cheese is particularly easy to digest. This is the secret of some of the finest Italian meat dishes.

No whisper

IT is sad to see that the Archbishop of Canterbury denounced the Mindszenty trial before it started, while since the Archbishop of York has referred to it as an attack on religion. The politicians have taken the usual course of declaring the trial "unfair by our standards." Their simple doctrine is that any trial in Eastern Europe must be ipso facto unfair.

Curiously enough, the Pope, bishops and politicians have not raised even a whisper against the trials of the Negro boys in Trenton, N.J., where sentence of death was passed without any evidence at all except their own confessions extorted by torture and retracted at the trial.

(From "Magnificat", organ of the Society of Socialist Christian Ministers, England.)

Madame Sun Yat-sen, chairman of the non-political China Welfare Fund, will be honored at a dinner at New York's Hotel Roosevelt on April 19. The dinner will initiate a Friendship Cargo for China, stocked with medicines and food. Reservations may be made at the Fund's office, 119 West 57 St.